

TRUTH, if you can find it:

R
OR, A

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CHARACTER

Of the Present

M-----y and P-----t.

In a LETTER to a Member of
the *March* Club.

Latet Anguis in Herba.
Ne laudet dignos, laudat Callistratus omnes,
Cui malus est nemo, quis bonus esse potest?
Mart. L. 12. Epig. 82.

L O N D O N :

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TRUTH is what you can find in

OR, A

CHARACTER

Of the Present

M---P---


In a JOURNAL to a Member of
the March Club.

I am aware in Europe
The latest things, latest Calligraphers own
This makes of now, this seems off note
Mant. 1840. Epig. 82

LONDON

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CHARACTER

Of the Present

M——y and *P——t* :

In a LETTER to a Member of the
March Club,

S I R,

I Now take the Liberty of Writing to you on a Subject that concerns no less than our Safety and Happiness, which certainly must depend on a Confidence reposed in a *M——y*, that by all their Actions have so well deserved it : For unless we entirely trust in them, we shall perpetually be crossing perhaps their Noblest and most Useful Designs. But to trust them, unless we find they deserve it, were folly ; and therefore it was necessary, I thought, to shew the World,

and more particularly you who seem to have some suspicion of them, how unexceptionable their Conduct has been before and since their being in Power. And because there remains but One Year more for this P——t to sit, I would fain, if possible, recommend them to their Countrymens second Choice, by shewing how much this Kingdom has gained by their Zeal for its Honour and Interest.

It would have been to little or no purpose to Vindicate a M——y or P——t before they had time to give Specimens of what they would be; yet some could not defer their Censures till then. They were sensible, that should they wait any longer this *Glorious* M——y would leave them nothing to say; and so since their Inclination led them to rail, they resolved to do it when they were most likely to gain a full Hearing, which was before this M——y and P——t had shewn their Zeal for the Nation's Interest too visibly to leave room for the least Distrust.

The great Fall of Stocks at this Change gave the *Whigs* a handle to cry out, and vent their Invectives against the present M——s, and lay at their Door what was perhaps their own fault, since their
Clamours

Clamours against the New Money, and Encomiums heaped on the Old, were enough to discourage any Man from trusting the Government. For Men who knew not how this Change would be managed, and on what Bottom the New Men stood, could not be without their Fears; add to this, that a long War had well nigh exhausted the Stock of the Nation; so that had there been no Change, in all probability it would have fallen quite as low as it was. One thing we know, that Stocks fall very fast, and rise but slowly.

But should we allow this Change to have been the Cause of so sudden and great a Fall of the Stocks, it only blames Mens ill Judgments, who would not trust in such a Set of Men; but does not in the least prove that they did not deserve Credit, Honour and Confidence, from Dutch as well as English, from the Trading as well as Landed Interest, who appeared for them by chusing Representatives to their own Hearts desire.

But though this Fall at the Time gave every one a Specious Pretence to raise a Clamour, yet that must now drop of course, since Credit is so much higher than ever it was, as it appear'd to Her Majesty,

Majesty, when in Her Patent, among the
 other Merits of this Earl of O——'s,
 She reckons one to be the Restoring of
Publick Credit. But when the greatest
 Instance of *Publick Credit's* being raised
 appeared in the incredible Dispatch with
 which the *Lotteries* filled last Year, the
Whigs pretended that they had done it,
 that no Money might be wanting to
 carry on a Vigorous War with *France*;
 and that so if the Troops in *Flanders*
 were ill provided for, that then the Blame
 might wholly lye at the M——y's door,
 and they be left without an Excuse.
 But such unaccountable People are these
Whigs, that they will tell you farther,
 that the last *Lottery* was filled by a Trick,
 and such an one as had like to have ru-
 ined our Credit entirely; and add, that
Lotteries have been a certain way of
 raising Money, especially where there are
 such advantageous Terms as were in both
 these. I own, that 'tis not to be denied,
 but that the *Whigs* were the chief Per-
 sons who put into the *Lotteries*, because
 they are the Men of the most Money;
 but it was because they had a certain
 prospect of Gain, and not out of a Love
 to their Country. And I think there
 can be no greater Proof of the Lord
 Tr——r's

Tr———'s Credit, than that his very Enemies trust him. I shall not however reprove any of these Men for their staring Calumnies, because it is an old Proverb, that, *Losers have leave to talk*. But were I to give them Advice, their Eyes for the future should be more plausible, that so they might take and deceive Somebody.

Another Objection, that they offer against this M——y is, That they are not Zealous enough against *France*. But I would willingly know of these Men, what Proofs they would desire them to give of their Zeal? Would they have them go over in Person and fight against the Old Tyrant? Or what other Proofs have they not given of their Hatred to him?

The last Year they obtained a Noble Supply, which was imployed partly in *Flanders*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* was sent at the Head of our Troops, and partly in an Expedition which indeed failed; but so much may be said of it, that it was the best concerted and managed; and if Winds, which seldom are in those Parts, had not frustrated the Design, it would have proved the happiest that ever any M——y formed: Yet this the

Whigs

Which call an Idle, Impracticable Design, and that if it had succeeded, they say, it would have been of little or no Advantage; and blame this Ministry for calling away a few Troops from running their Heads against Stone Walls, to help in such a Design. And now that the Posture of Affairs require a more Obedient General in Flanders, they sent over a very proper Person, and furnished him very Nobly with Men and Money, that we may by his means obtain a good Peace.

They last Year sent the Duke of Arundell into Spain to carry on the War vigorously on that side, which had been so ill managed before. I need not tell what Heroick Actions he has performed there, since he is come over himself to tell them. So much I know, that every one thought him then the properest Man to be sent thither, for he is brave, as all the World knows, without Rashness, and has a Head turned to carry on a great Design with the wisest Conduct, and the utmost Secrecy.

In a Critical Juncture they sent a Man to the Emperor's Court, famed for his Prudence and Honesty; a Man that every body must allow to be the Glory of

of our Nation, unless those who are crush'd by his Rising. His Wisdom has been very conspicuous through the whole Course of his Life; his Honesty appeared chiefly in a Case, that need not be named, that was very notorious in King *W——m's* Reign.

And now lest Popery should spread in *Ireland*, and so all our Efforts to rout it out fail, they are upon sending thither a Noble *D——e*, that is so far from having the least Inclination that way, as to have been rather too remarkable for his Zeal against it. And I don't doubt but as he made a very Noble Convert at *Rome*, while he was there, so he will make several noble ones in *Ireland*, if he stays there long, and perhaps by the same Arguments.

After these so wise Methods used to suppress the growing Power of *France*, I should think no Body could be so unreasonable as to suspect this *M——y* of any *penchant* to that Interest. But there is a greater Proof than all these; a Proof that will admit of no Contradiction or Answer; which is, that a *French* Traitor thought the Earl of *Ox——d's* the most valuable Life he could deprive the Nation of, next to that of

Her Majesty. And is it not highly probable, nay almost certain, that this *Frenchman* was set on to do this by his Master? Had G——d lived, and had Matters been a little more carefully enquired into, I don't doubt but it would have appeared that the Grand Monarch counted our Lord T——, his greatest Enemy.

Perhaps upon this Occasion it will be urged, why *France*, upon the Change of the M——y, broke off a Treaty of Peace, which was so near being brought to a happy Conclusion, if they thought this M——y as much their Enemies as the last were. This, I own, seems at first somewhat strange, but I shall soon clear that Point. If he did conceive unjust Hopes from this Change, no Man can help it, I don't in the least doubt but he himself is sensible how groundless they were; but I am more apt to believe that his Confidence sprung from his knowing how great a Party the late M——y had, and hoping that Commotions might rise from thence, and so we should become unable to oppose him abroad. But thanks to Heaven, this is not the first Time he has been disappointed: And I do not think but we shall have him offering us a *Safe and Honourable Peace*, as soon as

we can perswade People to enjoy it at Home. Such a Peace as might have been had at *Ramellies*, had not the Interest of a few been preferred to the Publick Good.

Another great Objection to the present M——y is, that the *last* did not deserve to be turned out, at least in so critical a Juncture, and to so great a Hazard of the Publick Safety. The late M——y should have been guilty of the most enormous Crimes to deserve to be turned out, at a Time when by it the Prosperity of *Europe* was endangered. But this is as easily answered as any of the rest. The late M——s had embezzled the Publick Treasure; and if the House of C——s are to be believ'd (which no Man dares say they ought not) Thirty Six Millions remain to this day unaccounted for by them. And of Consequence the Nation has been cheated of so much. Where this Money is to be found, or where they have disposed of it, is not to be conceived. The Queen found Herself too much of a Subject, and them too much of Sovereigns. She found her Hands were tyed up. She was not allowed to dispose of Places that were certainly at Her Disposal; She

was not allowed to give a Regiment away without Leave, for fear of lessening Her General's Credit and Power, nor to name who should dress Her Head; for fear She might pitch on dangerous Persons. These Proceedings were too violent to last; and now She, by the Care and Industry of Her present M——rs, is delivered from Bondage: She now governs Herself, appoints who shall serve Her Abroad or at Home, and is in every thing a Queen. After this I would be glad to hear any Man say, that this was an unnecessary Change. Were not the Liberty of our Queen, and the Treasure of our Nation, Things worthy our Regard? And could too much be ventured to root out those who had so used Her, and so misapplied the Nation's Money? Were the poor People to be let groan under Taxes, only to fill the Coffers of insatiable M——rs? But this is a matter too plain to need insisting upon; for no Body will dispute the Worth and Importance of these Things; and if we doubt that they were used in this manner, we shall have the Present M——y's Word for it, and that is Certainty enough.

'Tis these *Whigs* are the Men that stand up for Liberty ; with what Face I cannot tell, since their Sovereign is the first Person they would deny it to : But oh Impudence ! they will deny that their Queen was ever so used, and will say, that She has been worse treated by Her Present, than the Late M——s, and Her Authority less regarded. But the Falshood of this is too plain, I hope, to impose on any Body.

I might have mentioned the imminent Danger of the Church, as a Reason for this Change ; but I shall omit it, since that passes for a Trifle among these Politicians.

These are, to the best of my Remembrance, the chief Objections against the Change : Which by the New M——s good Conduct, has appeared to be a wise one. For now the Nation no longer complains of misapplied Money, or heavy Taxes !

But since some have ventured to give very bad Characters of some of the Principal Men in the New M——y, I shall venture to give them a good one, and with as much Sincerity as can be used to Men that are at present in Authority,

thority, and who hate to be flattered, as much as to be abused.

The First that stands in this List is the E——l of Ox——d; a Man famous for great Learning, Honesty, and Love for his Country. His Learning is so universal, that S——r can witness he understands *Chinese*; and the Ingenious Dr. B——y, that he is a Master of the *Greek*, *Latin*, and the *Hebrew*: And 'twas for this shining Quality in him, that Her Majesty gave him his Title from one of the Nurseries of Learning in this Nation. His Honesty is what none but Knaves can question, and is what has been very conspicuous through the whole Course of his Life. Love for his Country is what none, but its greatest Enemies, will deny him, after such Immortal Actions for its Prosperity, as he has done. He is of a Family famous for a constant and unexampled Zeal for the Church, which by a Hereditary Right descends on him; from them he derives a Noble Estate, which is an Assurance to us, that he does not serve his Country for his own Interest, or Gain, but for its Safety and Happiness. He is neither Covetous nor Prodigal enough to
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be tempted to embezzle the Publick
 Treasure. And among many other good
 Qualities, he is particularly remarkable
 for an exact Observance of his Promise,
 how Disadvantageous so ever the keep-
 ing of it prove. He served his Coun-
 try long as a Member in the House of
 Commons, and Three Parliaments as
 Speaker; and during all that Time was
 famous for despising and refusing the
 greatest Bribes. He was soon after made
 Secretary of State, and manag'd his Post
 with a very uncommon Care and Vigi-
 lance. His only Fault, if it was a Fault,
 was, that he could not look with a well
 pleased Eye on the Crimes of some that
 were in Superiour Posts. This made
 them resolve to sully his, 'till then un-
 blemish'd Honour and Reputation. It
 happened to favour their Design, that a
 Secretary of his, one G — g, proved
 a Traitor; for which he was executed,
 as he deserved. Upon this these Men
 laid the Servant's Fault to the Master's
 Charge, and would have cast on him
 thus unjustly the Odium not only of
 Negligence, but Treason too, though he
 was the great Detector of such Crimes.
 The House of Commons then were re-
 solved to proceed severely, and perhaps
 had

had not Her Ma——y interposed, the Guiltless Master had suffered for the Criminal Servant. However, as 'tis peculiar to Vertue to overcome all Opposition in spite of all their Malice, this Great Man is again employ'd in his Country's Service, and shines but the brighter for his former Disgraces and Sufferings.

This is the Man we are taught by the *Whigs* to hate; this is the Man we are told designs his Country's Ruin. But in truth this is the Man whom all the Enemies of this Nation hate, and would destroy. He, we are told, is the great Friend of *France*, who has shewn so utter a Detestation to all Correspondence with it; and whose Hirelings are sent out to murder him. And as he was singled out by *GA-LES* for that Death which was originally intended for the *Queen*; so he is the Man now singled out by Men at Home, to vent all their Malice on, and wound the better Part of him, I mean his Reputation, by Calvinities of the blackest Nature. But Men may think I have been too particular, and dwelt too long upon his Character; but it is so bright an one, that it can't be too much insisted on, especially since Her M——y thinks that

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the considerablest Posts and Dignities are not sufficient Rewards for his great Services and Qualities. Oh may She long think the same!

She is sensible how scarce and uncommon a thing it is to find a Faithful and Obedient M——r, and therefore when She has got one, thinks the greatest Rewards scarce enough to support him under the Calumny of Envious Men; under which any weaker Spirit would have sunk.

The next, in the Hatred of the *Whigs*, is Mr. St. J——ns; a Young, but Discreet and Prudent M——r; famed for a constant Sincerity, as well as Chastity, in all his Conversation: Even in the Bloom of his Years he is remarkable for a fervent Zeal for the Church, and Exemplary Vertuous Life; which makes him never guilty of that, which made some that were in his Post, forget in the Morning the Publick Business that had been transacted at Night; and 'tis this Sobriety of his, and Skill in the *French* Tongue, which makes him so very acceptable to our Prime M——r. I had like to have omitted one very great

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Quality

Quality of his, I mean his Courage ; which made that when G——d attempted a Second Blow at the E——l of Ox——d, he run him into the Body, though the Villain had the stump of a Penknife in his Hand. This, and many other Instances, he has given of his Valour, which I omit lest I should be thought to flatter, or write in hopes of some Place. But one thing I cannot pass by, which is that constant Diligence and Application with which he attends the Business of his Post.

The last I shall mention, because the last of the Change, is the D——e of O——d : He is a Man that every one knows has a peculiar Genius for War, and is as great a General as the Age has produced. Generous without Prodigality ; and one whose vast Wealth is a sufficient Security to us that he will never defraud the Publick to enrich himself. As to his Conduct it is very Great and Wise ; and he has not of late been employ'd, not because he wanted Merit, but because his Enemies were then at the Helm.

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The Great Objection to the Two first that I named, is, that they are ungrateful and base to those to whom they owe all the Advancement they have had. And yet 'tis them that they have turned out, and pursued with so much Spleen. If this were true, it would, I think, add very much to their Character, that when the Publick was concerned they neglected all Private Obligations; and rather chose to be ungrateful to their once Friends than to their Country. I say their *once* Friends, because I am fully satisfied that they can have no manner of Friendship for those whom they see continually acting contrary to the Interest and Safety of this Nation. It is as impossible that these and the late M——rs should agree, as that Vice and Vertue should shake hands, or Knavery and Honesty be friends.

But I believe upon a strict Inquiry it will appear, that instead of these M——s being indebted to the Late ones, that they have much over-paid all former Obligations; and the Debt now is turned on the Late M——s. I could have wish'd that the proving this had been

allotted to some abler Pen ; for I do profess I know no Secrets, and therefore can only make my Observations on Publick Actions.

Let but any common Reader of Votes consider the Enormous Crimes the Late M — y are found guilty of, and at the same time reflect on the small Punishment that has been inflicted on them for these. We are told in Votes of the House of Commons, that Thirty Six Millions remain unaccounted for : And why are they not made to Account for them, or Refund ? We are told, our Allies have been permitted to bring fewer Troops into the Field than their Quota, by some Private Agreement between them and the Men then in Power : And why is not this enquired into, and the Men that are Guilty punish'd, according to their Deserts ? I can impute this Great, nay, this Criminal Mildness, to nothing else but the Gratitude they are willing to express for some inconsiderable Favours received from those Men. Had the Late M — y found the same Crimes committed by the Present, I don't doubt but their Treatment would have been rough and severe ; whereas it is very visible

sible that these Men are grieved when it's necessary to pass a hard Censuring Vote against the others, to prevent the like Abuses for the future.

But since I have given you so full a Character of the Chief Men now at the Helm, it will be proper to let you know what sort of Men their Predecessors were. And this I shall do with great Freedom, since they now are out of Power, and I may throw Dirt at them with great Safety, and perhaps with great Gain ; I am sure I have Encouragement enough to do it.

At the Head of these Veterans, as I may call them, appears the D——e of M———b ; A Man whose Character is so universally known, that there is not a Farmer but can tell you how many Soldiers have been deny'd even Bread, to fill his Coffers. His Courage is the only Vertue he has, that no Body disputes. His Conduct, of which we have heard so much, is all owing truly to Cad———n's Advice, though Prince Eu——e is so ignorant as to imagine it wholly his own, and to think that he
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can have no better Adviser than himself. His Avarice has done Her M——y more Injury than all his Victories have done Her good ; for 'tis by that Quality that he has made himself so very Popular, that he might be with Justice suspected of aiming at no less than a Crown. Had he been Generous and Prodigal, though it had been of the Q——s Treasure, 'twould have given him less Interest in the Army : And though the *Whigs* take great Pains to do it, yet I believe they will find it a hard Task, at present, to prove Frugality to be a Vertue ; or were it so in itself, that it was so in him.

'Tis also very plain, that for his Interest, and Hopes of greater Profit, he prolonged the War ; which he did in a very new way, by beating our Enemies, and taking their Towns. We might have had a good Peace at *Ramellies*, had not he obstructed it. Perhaps you may ask what I mean by a *good Peace*. I mean such as this M———y think a good one ; and consequently every *Englishman* ought to think so too. And from hence it follows, as the Ingenious Mr.

T——p tells us, in a late Sermon of his, *That he is Guilty of all the Blood that has been shed from that Time 'till now.* And after these so many and so various Crimes, was there not a good Cause for turning him out? Ought such a Man to be suffered to live in so good a Place; nay, ought he to be suffered to live at all? Yet if you would hearken to the *Whigs*, they will tell you of Wonders that he would have wrought this Year, had he been still *General*.

I own I am a little surprized, that, contrary to Custom, this Man since he has been out, has received higher Encomiums than ever he had whilst he was in Power; and is flattered by a multitude of Writers, though he has no Places left to reward them with. I wish it may fare so with our Present M———rs, if ever Her M———y be so ill advised as to turn them out. I fear they will not be so used, though they deserve it better.

Next to him stands the E———l of G———n, whom all will allow to have grown Poor in Her Ma———'s Service:

Service : But his Temper was so impetuous, even to his Sovereign, as to become insupportable. And though he did not hoard up the Treasure of the Nation in his own Pocket, yet he squander'd it away, which was altogether as bad. Besides, it may very justly be said that he did not understand the Business of the *Treasury*, which this L — d T — perfectly does ; and the late L — d remained for Thirty Years in that Office rather by good Fortune than Merit. And though he could so far deceive Two Sovereigns, as to serve them with Approbation, Her M — y has found out his Inabilities, and with great Justice dismiss'd him, and taken a much better and wiser Man into Her Service.

I might proceed, and shew how much properer for a Court, and for the Place he has in that Court, Mr. St. J — is than L — d S — — d ; and with how much Bluntness and offensive Sincerity the one behaved himself, and how inoffensive the other is in that Point. I might farther shew you how much fitter a Place the *Tower* is for so worthless a Man as Mr. W — — le, than the Place
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he had before. But all these things I shall pass over, as things that are sufficiently apparent of themselves: For he, who at first sight is not convinced of the Wisdom and Goodness of this Change, is a Man past reasoning with; one whom I despair of ever seeing convinced, unless by a good Place. But the Time is very near at hand when these noisy *Whigs* shall have nothing left them to say. What Invectives will they dare to throw at this *M---y*, when this Ruinous War shall end in a Happy and Glorious Peace? A Peace that might have been had long ago had not the late *M---rs* preferred their own Private Interest to the Publick; which, Thanks to Heaven, these do not. These are Men that will make us a happy People, if we will be but quiet, and banish all Distrust. But if we will still be suspicious, and question the Honestest of Men in their good Designs, we must go on in an unhappy War, 'till we find our Error when 'tis too late.

But before I leave this Subject I cannot omit one Observation, which is,

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That

That Her Ma — y, who has all Her Life been Zealous for the Church, and the Advancement of Religion and Virtue, has in this Change pitch'd on Men that may be Examples to all the rest of Her Subjects, of what sort of Lives they ought to lead.

Is not the D — e of B — — a very Famous Man for strict Morals; and was the L — d S — —, into whose Place he came, so? Is not the E — l of O — — d well known for his Sobriety and Constancy in Devotion, of which no Man can accuse the E — l of G — — n? Is not the Grave, the Pious, and the Chast Mr. St. J — —, come into the room of the Gay, the Free, the Loose E — l of S — — d? I need not add any thing more to demonstrate that among its other Titles, this Change most certainly deserves the Name of a Virtuous one.

The next Thing that I propose, is to Vindicate the Present P — — t from the vile Aspersions and unjust Reflections of some Men, and shew how much they me-
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rit from the Nation by their wise and useful Proceedings.

They have found out Abuses, and those horrid ones, both in the Army and Fleet, that lay hid, or at least unpunish'd, for several Years together; and have taken very effectual Care to prevent any such Practices for the future. They have Granted a Noble Supply to carry on a Vigorous War with *France*; so far are they from being its Friends, or in its Pay, as some vile Men pretend. Great Debts that lay unprovided for, and unpaid, they have Voted away, and delivered the Nation from them, by sending the Creditors to find their Money in the *South-Sea*, where no doubt it is to be had. How! remains yet a Question. And to say all in one word; all the Ill that was before connived at they have brought to Light, and all the Good that could be contrived, for the Church or State, they have Effected. Oh Happy Nation that is under the Direction and Protection of such Men! I need not add to what I said before, that by a Just and strictly True Representation last Year,

and by another this Year, they have shewn to us who are the Nation's best Friends, who its Enemies. But notwithstanding all this, they have not been able to escape Censure and Calumny. And therefore it will be proper to give an Answer to the chiefest Things laid to their Charge.

The first Objection their Enemies make to them is, That the Late P———t had served Her M———y to Her own Approbation, and had granted Her very Considerable Supplies; and therefore ought not to have been Dissolved. But the Answer to this is very plain and obvious: For if it was thought necessary to change the M———y, it was also necessary to procure a P———t that would concur with that M———y. Therefore the last M———s having so great a number of Friends in the last P———t, who would have continually been crossing the Designs of the Court, it was proper to have a new one, in which these M———s might have fewer Enemies, and the late ones fewer Friends. And I am sure every Man must be

be sensible how necessary a thing it is to have a perfect Agreement between the P—t and M—y, especially in a Time of War. Besides, as many Persons apprehended, the leading Men in the last House of C—ns had some Designs against the Church: Which Heaven forbid any P—t should continue that has. Some Instances I could give which seemed to threaten it with great Danger. However Her Ma—y's Power of Dissolving being Her undoubted Right, we are blindly to believe that She did it not without Just Cause, and very Good Grounds.

Another Objection to this P—t is, That they are many of them not truly Representatives of the Nation, since many Elections were obtained by Mobs, and such undue Practices, which have not been Punish'd by the House. But the Fault of this is in the Men that have suffered: Why do they not Petition against the Sitting Members? Are not the C—ns ready to do them Justice? Have they not in all the Elections that have hitherto been before them,

them, shewn a very remarkable Impartiality ; and is there any Cause to doubt their Equity ? Is it not plain to all Mankind that in Cases of that Nature, they never enquire or consider of what Party a Man is, but whether he has had any Injury done him, and whether his Cause be Just or not ? Therefore it is in vain to raise Clamours of that Nature, which never can gain Credit with any thinking Man.

Another Objection to them is, That many Persons have been condemned by them without being heard : They Instance in my L — d G — — —'s Case in the House of P — — s ; where they say he was condemned by a Publick Vote before he had given in his Answer. But the Reason of that Precipitation was, because the E — l of P — — b was going on an Embassy, and therefore 'twas very necessary, before he went, to clear his Conduct, and Vote that he had behaved himself well, that so he might leave the Kingdom with Honour ; and at the same time it was impossible to approve of his Management, and
not

not censure my L—d G———y's, which had always been of a contrary Nature : Therefore, in this Case, the Necessity is a full Excuse for a Haste (that perhaps was not usual in To August an Assembly) especially when the Fact was so clear upon my L—d P———b's Evidence ; I mean, his undoubted Honour and Sincerity ; both which were pawned for the Truth of what he then said.

Another Instance they give, is in the Case of the Barrier Treaty : The Votes upon it were made with such Haste, that Four or Five as important Votes as ever were made, were past in less than Two Hours, and no Debate was permitted upon them, though of so great Consequence. But it is to be consider'd that they might all be very fully and clearly instructed in the Point before, and so Debating would have been trifling away the Moments which then were very precious. And as to there not hearing what the D——b would say for themselves ; they may tell you they had no Power to call them to their Bar, where Defences are regularly heard.

I shall

I shall not say any thing in Answer to several other Objections, both to the M——y and P——t, but that they appear to be the Refuges of Men, that have a mind to vent their Malice, and therefore are ready to carp at every Trifle, and censure it as a Matter of the highest Importance. If it had not been so, could any Man have believed that the Turning out the D—e of M——h, or making Twelve Peers, would have been made such Wonders of?

And now that I have given you a short View of this M——y and P——t, and shewn you how excellent a Change this has been, I beg Leave to offer you my Opinion concerning the Bottom or Principle on which they seem to stand; that so we may know what Party ought to support them: I believe we shall be sensible that the Honest Men of both Parties ought

Every Man that by Education, or Principle, fancies himself obliged to be a Whig, thinks at the same Time that he is,

is, as it were, obliged to be a profest
 Enemy to the Present M——y :
 But with how little Reason will appear,
 if you consider the Men now in the
 M——y.

The *Tories*, I own, go more into the
 Designs and Schemes of the Court, than
 the *Whigs* do ; but its the more Shame
 for them. Were not most of the Men
 now at the Helm deeply concerned in
 the Late Revolution ? Were not the
 D——e of S———, and E——l of
 P———b, Men that were very In-
 strumental in bringing that Great Work
 to a happy Conclusion ? And can we
 believe that they will be so mad as to
 help to destroy their own Work ? Can
 they hope that the Pretender would ever
 forgive them, though they should bring
 him over ? Or are they Men capable
 of being even suspected of such Base-
 ness ? Was not the present E——l of
 Ox——d much belov'd and imploy'd
 by the Late King, even in Places of
 Great Trust ? Are not these all Men
 of known Integrity ? And have they
 not always shewn a Tender Regard for
 E the

the Nation's Liberties? And are they Men apt to change their Principle, or act against it? And will Men never be satisfy'd, unless their own Darlings are in Power? Is not the D—e of O—d as Famous for Conduct as his Predecessor, and as likely a Man to bring *France* to sue for Peace? Has he not vast Riches, enough to secure to us that he never will pinch the Soldiers to fill his own Purse? The *Whigs* pretend that our Liberties are in Danger; for what Reason I cannot imagine. Our Queen designs only to be at Liberty during Her Reign, and to Support the Title of the House of *Hanover*: I hope these are not Steps to destroy our Freedom. She desires only to be somewhat more than a Shadow. Her M——s aim at nothing else but to serve Her and their Country; and our P——t shew as much Will as Power to defend our Liberties. What then should hinder us from composing our Animosities, and acquiescing under what Her M——y thought fit to do.

Is there not as Good and as Wise a
General

General that Commands our Troops, as did before ? No one dares say but that there is. Are not the same Troops to be led out against the French, that used to make them fly ? Is not as great, or a greater, Sum given to Carry on the War than formerly ? Have we not the same Good Q — n upon the Throne, that by Her Merits may, as She has hitherto, draw down a Blessing on all the Enterprizes of Her General ?

We have had Noble Victories, and we may have them again : Our Enemies have Sued for Peace, and we need not doubt but they will return, if this Negotiation should end in Nothing. Sure we don't imagine that they entertain any Hopes of Favour from the Present M — — rs : What they might from the Last I can't tell.

I have now, with the utmost Care, sent you an Answer to all the Particulars you mentioned in your last. I hope this will remove all those Doubts which rose in your Mind : If any more remain I shall endeavour to clear them in my

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next. If any part of this is worth it,
pray communicate it to the Drowsy
'Squires that live in your Country. And
I don't in the least doubt but the Clergy
there will place, amongst the Friends of
the Church, him who is,

Your Sincere Friend,

and Humble Servant.



POST.

P O S T S C R I P T.

I Profefs that I am at present in no sort of Expectation of a Place, but writ this to shew you, and your Friends, what sort of Men are in Power, and what great Things we may hope for from them. If a Place should come upon this, its welcome, but not sought for. I have been very short as to that Part of my Task, which was the Vindication of the P———t, for fear I should tire you with too much at once. I may be fuller in that Matter upon another Occasion, if you encourage me to trouble you with a Second Scrawl.

F I N I S.

POSTSCRIPT.

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FINIS.

